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Journal of the Society of Arts.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1858.

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MEETING OF COUNCIL.

The following Institution has been taken into Union since the last announcement:—

Clerkenwell Working Men's Institute.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Institutions in Union are requested to take notice that the Seventh Annual Conference between the Representatives of the Institutions in Union and the Council, will be held on Thursday, the 24th of June, at 10 o'clock in the morning. C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq., Chairman of the Council, will preside. Institutions are requested to forward, as soon as possible, to the Secretary of the Society of Arts, the name of the representative appointed to attend the Conference.

The Chairman of, or Representatives from, the several Local Boards of Examiners, are invited to attend the Conference, as matters connected with the arrangements for the next year's Examinations will, amongst other subjects, be brought under consideration.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The One hundred and fourth Anniversary Dinner of the Society will take place at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at half past five for six o'clock punctually.

EXAMINATIONS.

On Saturday last, the Examinations for this year were concluded. The total number of examination papers sent to various parts of the country was 767. These papers were worked under the superintendence of thirty-nine Local Boards. Returns have been received from every Board, and are at present in the hands of the Society's Examiners. When the judgment of the Society's Examiners has been submitted to the Council, the result, as far as the award of the prizes and certificates is concerned, will be immediately communicated to each candidate, and to the secretaries of the Local Boards.

WRITING CASE.

The Council regret that, after a careful examination by the Committee specially appointed to report on the merits of the sixty-two writing cases sent in to compete for the Special Prize of Twenty Pounds and the Society's Silver Medal, there are none which show sufficient merit to justify the Council in awarding the Prize. The Council have decided to invite further competition, and will shortly be prepared to announce the conditions.

ARTISTIC COPYRIGHT.

The following Petition from the Society of Arts is about to be placed in the hands of Lord Lyndhurst for presentation to the House of Lords:—

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

The humble Petition of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, incorporated by Royal Charter,

Sheweth,—That in consequence of the defective state of the laws of Artistic Copyright, the Council of the above-named Society, in December last, appointed a Committee for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the Law respecting Copyright in works of the Fine Arts.

That that Committee was composed of the most distinguished Painters, Sculptors, Architects, Engravers, Photographers, Publishers, purchasers of works of Art, and several Barristers and Solicitors.

That that Committee has held many meetings, all of which were numerously attended; and, on the 24th day of March last, presented a Report, in which are pointed out the defects in the existing laws affecting Copyright in works of Fine Art, as well as such remedies as appear to the Committee best calculated to amend the same.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that it may please your Right Honourable House to consider the grievances in question, and to afford such relief as to your Right Honourable House shall seem just and advisable.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Sealed with the Corporate Seal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, this twenty-ninth day of May, 1858.

(Signed)
C. WENTWORTH DILKE,
Chairman of the Council.
P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.

In addition to the above, the following Petition, signed by members of the Artistic Copyright Committee of the Society, as well as by a large number of gentlemen interested in the production of works of Fine Art, will also be presented by Lord Lyndhurst:—

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Painters, Sculptors, Architects, Engravers, Photographers, Publishers, and other persons interested in the production of works of Fine Art,

Sheweth,—That in consequence of the defective state of the laws of Artistic Copyright, the Council for "The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," by their minute of the 2nd day of December, 1857, appointed a Committee for the purpose of inquiring into the subject of Copyright in works of the Fine Arts.

That by the Report of such Committee as made to the Council, it appears that at their first meeting the Committee appointed Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy, their Chairman, John Lewis, Esq., (late President of the Society of Painters in Water Colours,) Deputy Chairman, and Roberton Blaine, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Reporter.

That in addition to those gentlemen the Committee was composed of about sixty others, including Painters, Sculptors, Architects, Engravers, Photographers, Publishers, purchasers of works of Art, and several Barristers and Solicitors.

That prior to making their Report the Committee held ten meetings, which, upon all occasions, were numerously attended.

At one of such meetings the following resolutions were passed:—

"I. That the existing laws of British Artistic Copyright are exceedingly defective and unjust. The chief defects are—

1. That they afford the producers of works of Art no sufficient protection against the piracy of their productions.
2. That the purchasers of such productions are equally unprotected, and their property therein liable to invasion and injury.
3. That in consequence of this defective state of our laws of Artistic Copyright, direct encouragement is given to the extensive manufacture which is carried on of spurious copies of works of Art, which copies are extensively sold as originals, to the serious injury of the fame of the authors of such original works, the pecuniary loss of the purchasers of the spurious copies, and the demoralization of the young or needy artists employed to manufacture such copies.
4. That our Artistic Copyright laws are unjust in their operation upon the subjects of those foreign states who have entered into International Copyright Conventions with Her Majesty, inasmuch as such treaties are based upon the principle of reciprocity, and that while under those treaties the works of British Artists first published in the British dominions are protected from piracy within the territory of the foreign State named in any such treaty, no similar protection is afforded in the British territories in respect of the works by artists of such foreign States.

II. That the interests of Art and Artists, as well as of the public, require that the laws of British Artistic Copyright should be amended."

And by their Report the Committee also suggested such remedies as appeared to them best calculated to amend the defects of the existing Copyright laws.

May it therefore please your Honourable House to consider the grievances in question, and to afford such relief in the premises as to your Lordships shall seem most just and advisable.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

This Petition will remain at the Society's House till 4 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday), to receive the signatures of members of the Society and others interested in the subject.

THE MULREADY DRAWINGS.

The Council having decided on presenting the Mulready Drawings to the nation,* the following is the correspondence which took place between the Council of the Society and the Trustees of the National Gallery:—

I.

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,
Adelphi, W.C., 19th Feb., 1858.

Sir,—I am directed by the Council of this Society to request that you will be good enough to bring before the Trustees of the National Gallery the desire of the Council to present to them three Drawings by Mr. Mulready, R.A., studies from the life, two in chalks, and one by the pen.

Some few years since the Society of Arts proposed to assist in the formation of a National Gallery of British Art, and to raise funds for that purpose by holding annually an Exhibition of the works of some one eminent living artist.

In 1848 the works of Mr. Mulready were exhibited by the Society, but the surplus funds, after payment of the expenses, did not amount to a sum sufficient for the purchase of a picture by Mr. Mulready, as had been intended in the first instance.

Mr. Mulready, however, has with great liberality presented to the Council the three Drawings in question, in return for the surplus which was handed to him, a sum totally inadequate as representing the value of the Drawings, which the Council believe are well worthy the acceptance of the National Gallery as studies which have been rarely equally in ancient or modern times.

The Council have much pleasure in offering them for the acceptance of the Trustees upon the following conditions, viz.:—

"That when they are not publicly exhibited in London, they may be lent by the Trustees to Local Schools of Art for limited periods, for the purposes of instruction, under such restrictions as the Trustees may consider necessary."

The Drawings may be inspected at the Society's House any day after the end of this week.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) P. LE NEVE FOSTER,
Secretary.

Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., 7, Fitzroy-square.

II.

National Gallery, 2nd March, 1858.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 19th ult., respecting the conditional presentation to the National Gallery of three Drawings by Mr. Mulready, R.A., I have been instructed by the Trustees to state that they recognise the liberality of the Society of Arts, and would gladly accept the donation offered; but they do not deem it to be consistent with the duties which they have undertaken, to consent to have their trust qualified by the conditions proposed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) R. N. WORNUM,
Secretary.

P. Le Neve Foster, Esq., Secretary, Society of Arts.

III.

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,
Adelphi, W.C., March 11th, 1858.

Sir,—The Council of this Society have had under their consideration your letter of the 2nd inst., in which you state that the Trustees of the National Gallery would gladly accept the donation of the three Drawings by Mr. Mulready, R.A., but cannot consent to have their trust qualified by the conditions proposed in my letter of the 19th ult. il have

The Counce in p directed me to say that they have much pleasur resenting the three Drawings to the Trustees.

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* See present Vol. of *Journal*, page 237.

I shall be obliged by your informing me when it will be convenient to receive them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) P. LE NEVE FOSTER,
Secretary.

R. N. Wornum, Esq., National Gallery.

IV.

National Gallery, 4th May, 1858.

Sir,—I am instructed to desire that you will be pleased to express the thanks of the Trustees to the Council of the Society of Arts for the donation to the National Gallery of the three valuable studies of William Mulready, Esq., R.A., which are now exhibited with the other works of the British School at Marlborough House.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. N. WORNUM.

P. Le Neve Foster, Esq.

ICE MAKING.

A patent was taken out some time since by Mr. Harrison, of Victoria, for the making of ice, or rather, following the title of the patent, "for producing cold by the evaporation of volatile liquids in vacuo, the condensation of their vapours by pressure, and the continued re-evaporation and re-condensation of the same materials."

The invention consists in producing cold by the evaporation of a liquid in one vessel, the withdrawal of the vapour formed, and the getting rid of the heat thus withdrawn by the condensation of the vapour in another vessel, such condensation being effected by pressure, and the heat given out during such condensation removed by the vessel being surrounded by water, the condensed liquid being again available for evaporation; the whole process being conducted in vacuo, that is to say, the liquid and vapour being isolated from the pressure of the atmosphere. The evaporating vessel may be of tinned copper, or any air-tight and water-tight material of good heat-conducting power, capable of resisting the atmospheric pressure, and not acted upon by the substances in contact with it, and of any shape, provided there be a sufficient surface of contact respectively to the liquid to be evaporated and the substance to be cooled. In like manner the condensing vessel may be of any material and shape, the requisites of strength, conduction of heat, resistance to chemical action, and sufficient surface, being attended to.

The apparatus by which the vapour is to be withdrawn from one vessel and forced into the other may consist of a double-acting air pump, a double-acting pump with a piston of a half drum or gasometer shape working freely in an annular space filled with mercury; a blowing fan enclosed in an air-tight vessel, or a series of blowing fans; or the vapour may be forced under a head of mercury, and delivered on the other side of a partition, where the mercury is kept at a lower level by the increased tension of the compressed vapour, by means of a diving bell, a reversed archimedean screw, that is to say, a screw in which the spiral turns in the opposite direction to that in which it would raise water, so that it scoops in and carries down the vapour and delivers it behind the partition; or by a reversed overshot wheel; or generally the vapour may be depressed by reversing any of the ordinary means whereby liquids are raised.

As this invention is applicable to the production of various degrees of cold by the evaporation of any volatile liquid, it is impossible to specify the dimensions of the various parts of the apparatus suitable for the endless variety of conditions under which it may be worked. Mr. Harrison supplies the following data for the calculation of dimensions as a guide to persons conversant with the leading principles of heat, and the chemical and mechanical properties of the substances made use of or operated upon.

The requisite surface of the evaporating vessel, he says, may be deduced from the ascertained fact, that a surface of 10 square feet will evaporate fully 1 lb. water per minute, with a difference of temperature of 30°; with a less difference a proportionately larger surface will be required. The latent heat of other liquids being less than that of water, a less surface will suffice for their evaporation. For instance, the latent heat of ether at, say 24°, is to that of steam at 212° as 200 to 1000, nearly, therefore only one-fifth of the surface, or one-fifth of the difference of temperature, will suffice for the evaporation of ether. The same rule will apply to the condensing vessel; but as no loss except of space can accrue from having the vessels much larger than is by calculation necessary, it will be well to make them of ample capacity and surface.

The method of ascertaining the dimensions of a pump to withdraw and compress a given quantity of vapour in a given time and at given temperatures, and of the power required to work such pump (in addition to the loss accruing from friction and the power required to overcome the weight of the valves, &c.), may be illustrated by the following calculations for an ether-evaporating apparatus:—It has been ascertained by experiment that 100 cubic inches of air weigh 31 grains, so that one pound of air occupies 22,580·6 cubic inches. The vapour of ether at 96° is of specific gravity 2·56, so that one pound of it occupies 8,820·55 cubic inches. The force or tension of ether vapour at (say) 24°, is equal to 4·8 inches of mercury, and as the specific gravity is proportional to the tension, one pound of vapour will occupy 55,125 cubic inches. But a condensation takes place on account of the lowness of the temperature amounting to $\frac{1}{480}$ of the volume at 32° for each degree. Corrected by this amount, one pound of ether vapour at 24° occupies 47,935 cubic inches. To withdraw and condense this quantity per minute, a pump of, say, 500 cubic inches capacity, making 48 strokes, would be required. The power required to work such a pump is the difference of tension between the vapour at the temperature of evaporation and its tension at the temperature of condensation; thus, the tension of ether vapour at, say, 24°, being equivalent to 4·8 inches of mercury, and its tension at, say, 74° being equivalent to 16·1 inches, the power required to raise vapour at the former and condense it at the latter temperature will require to be sufficient to overcome a tension equal to 11·3 inches of mercury. As, however, the vapour of ether under a pressure of 16·1 inches occupies only ·32 of its volume at 24°, the full power will not be required until the vapour has acquired the full density, and only one-half of the power will be required to reduce the volume of vapour at 24° to its volume at 74°. The power therefore required to raise one pound of ether at 24° and condense it at 74° is equal to the compression of 15,520 cubic inches (the bulk of the vapour at 74°), $+ \frac{47935—15520}{2} = 31{,}722{\cdot}5$ cubic inches, with a weight of 11·3 inches of mercury, or about 5·7 lbs. per square inch.

It is impossible, without the aid of drawings, to give a more detailed description of the invention. The inventor does not, however, confine himself to the use of the special arrangements of apparatus described in his patent, but he claims in his invention the use of volatile liquids (including water) evaporated in vacuo, and reduced to the liquid form in a separate vessel by pressure, for the production of cold and in the manufacture of ice, and, generally, in all processes where refrigeration is requisite or desirable. An apparatus, driven by a steam-engine of 10 horse-power, has been erected, and successful experiments were publicly made in the working of the invention, previous to the exportation of this apparatus to Australia. The question to be solved is not whether ice can be made by the machine,—of that there is no doubt whatever,—but at what cost. Experience alone will determine this.

MUSIC PRINTING.

A patent was obtained a few months since, by Mr. Scheurmann, the music publisher in Newgate-street, for a new method of printing music, invented by him. The invention is calculated to have an important bearing in the production of printed music.

It is well-known that the present comparative cheapness of musical publications has been caused by the adoption of type-printing as the substitute for engraving. By this means, editions of standard works of large circulation, such as Handel's Oratorios, &c., are now sold at prices which a few years ago would have been considered impossible. But Mr. Scheurmann's invention will carry this advantage still farther. Even in the best of the present cheap publications (such as those of the Oratorios used at Exeter Hall) the immense number of separate pieces of type—in some instances between three and four thousand are employed in setting up a single page—cause a waste of time and labour, and, however carefully done, the printing has a disjointed and broken appearance. These objections are obviated by Mr. Scheurmann's mode of setting up the lines and the notes on two separate plates, the whole of one stave forming a single piece of metal, and the notes also being solid. The result, independently of the great diminution of labour, is a clearness and sharpness of appearance. The lines and notes being thus separately set up, in order to avoid the necessity of double printing a cast is taken of the notes, and into the mould thus obtained the frame containing the lines is pressed. A matrix combining the two plates is thus formed, which, after a conducting surface has been given to it, is then placed in a galvanic trough, where it receives a thin shell of copper of a few ounces weight, obtained by the electrotype process; and the plate, being backed with lead, is ready for printing.

Mr. Scheurmann states that, on an average, only one-tenth of the number of types at present in use will be required by the new method, followed by a proportionate diminution in the cost of production, and a corresponding reduction in the present price of music. The process admits of the music being transposed to any key by simply altering the signature and raising or depressing the frame containing the lines, without the necessity of resetting a single note. Another striking consideration is the facility with which a plate of music once formed in the manner described, may be multiplied by the simple expedient of taking casts from it.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS OF JAMAICA.

The following notice has been issued by the Society of Arts of Jamaica:—

The Council of the Royal Society of Arts of Jamaica, alive to the necessity of submitting, if not with cheerfulness, at least with resignation, to the decision of the Honourable House of Assembly, that the Society, to whose principles of improvement they are collectively and individually pledged, shall not receive any Legislative pecuniary support, for the present year, deem it a duty to lay before the members of the Society, the anticipated results of their altered position, and the steps they have taken, and intend to take, while the cloud is passing.

Disavowing now, as they have always disavowed, not only the design, but the inclination, to intrude within the confines of politics, the Council will not further enter into any defence, either of their principles or their proceedings.

It is with great satisfaction that the Council announce to the members of the Society that, although they had calculated on the Legislative grant, which has been withheld, still they have not anticipated their expenditure. The result of this caution is, that while they are suddenly driven to suspend many of their most active operations for the present, their balance-sheet, at the close of the past year, shows them free from debt. For this they have to thank the Royal bounty, the substantial patronage of distinguished individuals (both at home and abroad), the former liberality of the Honourable House of Assembly, and their own Members—negligently and indifferently, as they are compelled to say, many of this last class have acted in paying up their annual subscriptions.

The Council have no intention whatever of closing the doors of the Society; but, as they have no source of income at present, beyond that which their own subscribers are pleased to afford them, and as they are determined to maintain the honour of the Society, by maintaining its credit, they have been constrained, on economical grounds, to suspend the active operations of the Society to the following extent until further notice:—

First—The publication of the Transactions will be discontinued.

Second — There will be no Annual Exhibition for 1858.

Third—No Prizes will be offered for competion.

Fourth — The Annual Contracts with the Public Press for Advertisements, have been withdrawn.

As it is the earnest desire of the Council that the public should feel as little as possible the consequences of their straightened circumstances, the Museum will be kept open as heretofore, and the Council will be rejoiced to find that, while they are not able to purchase desirable additions, their inability to do so may be beneficially countervailed by private contributions, the fruits of individual enterprise.

The Council deprecate any desire to be exclusive in their proceedings. They invite now, as they always have invited, the co-operation of every class in the community, without exception. They will continue to make it their duty, as it is their inclination, to conciliate their fellow-colonists in every station in society; and they will at all times feel grateful for the honest comments of an enlightened Press.

Kingston, Jamaica, February 1858.

(Signed) Wm. Irving Wilkinson, V.P.; R. Hill, V.P.; R. A. O'Reilly, V.P.; James Watson, V.P.; Thomas Stewart, D.D.; L. Q. Bowerbank, M.D.; Charles Campbell, M.D.; John Radcliffe; John Daughtrey; John Nethersole; David Ewart; W. T. March; Alexander Barclay; Jonathan Edmondson; R. J. C. Hitchins; H. J. Kemble; J. A. Garcia del Rio, Secretary.

YORKSHIRE UNION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union was held at Selby, on Wednesday, the 26th ult. The annual conference of the delegates was held in the public room, under the presidency of Edward Baines, Esq., President of the Union, and commenced at eleven o'clock.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the delegates on their again meeting in undiminished numbers, at the ancient town of Selby, the Mechanics' Institution of which had been connected for many years with the Yorkshire Union. The number of Institutions connected with the Union was slightly less than at their last anniversary, but the number of members was greater. Last year the number of Institutions in Union was 130—this year it was 127, representing 22,600 members, which was several hundred more than they had had at any former period. In most of the reports received, complaints were made of the effect produced by the recent depression of trade, and the diminution of members was in some instances ascribed to that cause, but, notwithstanding that depression of trade, it was remarkable how well the number of members had been kept up. The most pleasing feature, perhaps, in the report, was the increase of the number of pupils attending the evening classes, and the increased steadiness of attendance at those classes. After speaking of the importance of providing improved buildings for the Institutions, the chairman proceeded to explain the alterations which had taken place in the Society of Arts Examinations, and remarked that, though the feelings of the Committee, as well as of the Institutions in the Yorkshire Union, were in favour of the former mode, it had been determined to give the new scheme every support, and local boards had been established in various places with that object. In conclusion, Mr. Baines said he was happy to find, from the report of their agent, who had been most laborious during the year, that the Institutions of Yorkshire were never in a better state than at present.

Mr. Hole read the annual report. The Committee expressed their pleasure in again meeting the delegates and friends of the United Institutes, and then continued:—

"The reports furnished by the Institutions enable your Committee to supply the following details of their operations and progress for the past year:—

Number of Institutes in the Union		127
Last year, 130; ceased to exist, 7; withdrawn, 7; new Institutes joined		12
Total number of members estimated at		22,600
Reports received from Institutes		105
Number of members in 102 Institutes—Males,	18,219	
" " " Females,	1,915	—20,134
Annual Income of 89 Institutes		£11,453
Number of Volumes in the Libraries of 99 Institutes		109,176
Number of Issues of Books in 87 Institutes		281,535
Number of Issues to each Member		16
Number of Books added during the year to 88 Institutes		9,292
(Being an increase of 8·5 per cent.)		
Number of Periodicals taken in 93 Institutes:—		
Weekly	227	
Monthly	548	
Quarterly	68	
		843
Newspapers		826
Number of Lectures delivered at 85 Institutes		566
Of which 146 were paid, and 420 gratuitous, and they have been classified as follows:—		
Literary	362	
Scientific	163	
Musical	41	
	—566	
In 83 Institutes, containing 17,670 members, the number of pupils belonging to classes is returned		7,422

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

			Increase.		Decrease.	
	1857.	1858.	No.	p.ct.	No.	p.ct.
Members in 94 Institutes	17,785	18,913	1,128	6.4		
Do. 48 do. ...	10,003	11,937	1,934	19.3		
Do. 42 do. ...	7,290	6,484	...	...	806	11.0
Females in 48 do. ...	1,121	1,380	259	23.1		
Income of 84 do. ...	£10,040	£10,915	£875	8.7		
Periodicals in 79 do. Weekly	172	192	20	11.6		
Monthly..	511	483	...	...	28	5.5
Quarterly	69	62	...	...	7	10.1
Newspapers	652	679	27	4.1		
Lectures at 70 Institutes... Paid	120	137	17	14.1		
Lectures at 70 Institutes... Unpaid	481	349	...	...	132	27
Books in Libraries of 99 Institutes..................	99,884	109 176	9,292	8.5		
Issues in do. 70 do.........	252,213	252,322	110			
Pupils in classes of 59 do.	5,471	6,008	537	9.8		

"These figures are gratifying in an especial manner, because they show that in spite of the very great depression in trade, and consequent want of employment, the Institutes have not merely not suffered, but have made an actual average increase of six per cent. in numbers, and eight per cent. in funds. The reports from several Institutes ascribe to this depression their want of progress during the past year, but it is clear from the above figures, that the badness of trade has not operated either so greatly or generally on educational interests as might have been anticipated. In fact, a time of very good trade is quite as likely as one of very bad trade to be detrimental to the prosperity of educational institutes. The latter may somewhat deduct from the pecuniary means of the working classes, though the very small contribution required as the subscription to these Institutes scarcely renders such a plea admissible. On the other hand, seasons of active trade stimulate the national tendency to overwork, and by protracting the hours of business beyond reasonable limits, destroy at once the opportunity and the inclination for intellectual pursuits."

There was indeed little doubt that the indirect and external influences of these societies were quite as great and beneficial as their direct effects; and if further proof were wanted of the hold which Mechanics' Institutes had gained upon the public mind, it might be found in the fact that at least twenty-five of the institutions of Yorkshire have erected buildings specially adapted for the purpose, while at several places—among others, Huddersfield, Holbeck, Selby, Mossley, Marsden, and Dewsbury—endeavours were now making to raise funds to secure the same object. The Committee heartily hoped that these efforts would be successful, and that the respective societies would receive the cordial co-operation of the friends of education in the various localities.

After some discussion in reference to one or two of the subjects especially alluded to in the report, a resolution was passed to the effect—

"That the following gentlemen form the Central Committee of the Union for the ensuing year:—Edward Baines, Esq., Leeds, president; Henry Oxley, Esq., Leeds, treasurer; Mr. John Hope Shaw, Mr. Jas. Kitson, Mr. Thomas Wilson, Mr. W. S. Ayrton and Rev. Thomas Hincks, Leeds; Rev. J. H. Ryland, Bradford; Mr. W. Crowther, Gomersal; Mr. Wm. Marriott, Huddersfield; Mr. John Crossley, Halifax; and Mr. John Binks, Wakefield. Mr. James Hole and Mr. James Kitson, jun., honorary secretaries; Mr. Isaiah Dixon, honorary secretary and treasurer of the Village Library; and Mr. Barnett Blake agent and lecturer."

The place of meeting for 1859 was then considered, and Rotherham was fixed upon by a large majority.

The Rev. Mr. Ward, of Holbeck, moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Society of Arts, for the stimulus given to class instruction in the Union by the annual examinations and the awarding of prizes and certificates.—Mr. Pritchard, of Hunmanby, seconded the motion, which was unanimously passed.

The meeting next entered upon the consideration of various subjects for discussion.

The Chairman first invited opinions upon the question, "Shall the Union recommend the institutions to prepare pupils next year for the examinations of the Society of Arts?"

After some discussion, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that the institutes composing this Union should prepare as many pupils as they severally can for the next year's examinations by the Society of Arts, and is not without hope that the Society will reconsider its late decision respecting the mode of examination and the amount of subscription proposed to be required of the smaller institutes."

A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Baines.

On the termination of the morning conference, the delegates sat down to dinner at the Londesborough Arms. Lord Londesborough presided, and was supported by Lord Goderich, M.P., Sir W. M. Milner, Bart., R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P., P. O'Callaghan, Esq., Edward Baines, Esq., and other gentlemen. Major Waud occupied the vice-chair.

A Soirée was held in the public room, at six o'clock. Viscount Goderich, M.P., in the absence of Lord Londesborough, presided. The hall was filled, all the delegates being present, and the general company included a considerable number of ladies. On the platform were Sir W. M. Milner, Bart., Col. Smyth, M.P., R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P., Major Waud, P. O'Callaghan, Esq., George Leeman, Esq., Edwd. Baines, Esq., Mr. Lowther, president, and Mr. Cutting, vice-president of the Selby Mechanics' Institute, &c.

The Chairman, after expressing regret at the unavoidable absence of Lord Londesborough, said he believed that the great spread of Mechanics' Institutions throughout Yorkshire of late years, and the high position which they now occupied among the institutions of the country, had been very much owing to the efforts of the Yorkshire Union. It had now been engaged in this work for upwards of twenty years; it had done much to promote the establishment of classes, and it was owing very much, he thought, to the existence of the Yorkshire Union, and to the efforts of its able and zealous president, Mr. Baines, that they had in Yorkshire last year public examinations held by the Society of Arts. He trusted that those examinations would be continued. He understood that the Society had made some alterations in their system, which he could not view with great favour, because it appeared to him that the system in force last year worked remarkably well and had in it many advantages. But because they might not altogether agree with the views of the Society of Arts, he thought they ought not to reject their assistance in this great work, for it appeared to him that examinations of this kind were the bond and complement of the labours of the Yorkshire Union—that they brought the institutes of the county into practical competition one with the other—that they threw them into a friendly rivalry with each other, and that they enabled them to know the real value of their efforts, and to compare the results of their respective exertions. Surely a body representing, as this Union did, this great educational effort in Yorkshire, able to communicate with societies learned and famous like the Society of Arts—and he only wished that the Society of Arts would attend a little more to its representations—an association of that description was just the thing wanted to complete the system of their Mechanics' Institutions, and to render them, from the isolated efforts of single individuals, a great organic whole.

Mr. R. Monckton Milnes, M.P., moved a resolution in favour of Mechanics' Institutions, speaking of their present favourable position, and particularly insisting upon attention being paid to the elementary branches of education.

The resolution was seconded by Major Waud, and carried.

Mr. Edward Baines then moved the following resolution:—

> "That the continued progress of the Institutions comprised in the Yorkshire Union, as shown by the increase of members, and more particularly by the great extension of class instruction, affords the most satisfactory proof of the value and efficiency of the Union in promoting the successful working of these Institutions, and by the interchange of experience and systematic organisation rendering them of practical benefit to the great majority of the population: and the Union is therefore entitled to the continued and increased support of all who desire to promote the mental and moral welfare of the rising generation."

In the course of his address Mr. Baines gave various statistics, showing the present state of the Institutions in the Union, which proved it to be in a prosperous condition.

The resolution was seconded by Colonel Smyth, and carried.

The Rev. Mr. Ryland moved the third resolution, as follows:—

> "That the examinations of the Society of Arts having proved successful in stimulating attention to the study of various useful branches of science and literature, this meeting desires to express its thanks to the Society of Arts, and its wish for the continued application of so valuable an aid to the operations of Mechanics' Institutes."

The Rev. R. Paver seconded the resolution, which was then adopted.

The Rev. T. B. Bensted moved a vote of thanks to the Committee of the Selby Mechanics' Institution, for the excellent arrangements which they had made for the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union.

Mr. Carlile seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

Sir W. M. Milner moved a vote thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Lowther, and carried.

Lord Goderich acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting separated.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

During the week ending 29th May, 1858, the visitors have been as follows:—Morning, 10,764; Evening, 4,645. Total, 15,409.

Colonial Correspondence.

THE BOMBYX CYNTHIA.

Sir,—In a recent number received here of the Journal of your Society, there appears a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Malta, Sir William Reid, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the *Bombyx Cynthia*, or Eria silkworm.* Knowing the interest that has generally been evinced in various quarters with respect to this insect, I would now beg leave to offer a few observations in the matter, with a view to publicity in the same Journal.

I am not aware whether the Eria is at present reared in any part of this island, or whether it is now altogether extinct here, although, on its first introduction from the British colony of Grenada, in 1856, it was very extensively propagated, with the aim, if possible, of the insect being turned to account in a commercial point of view. The breeding and rearing were found to be easy and successful enough, but the chief difficulty was with the cocoons, which appeared incapable of being wound off. In my own management of the worms, of which at the time I possessed several hundred, I early discovered that the moth, on emerging from the cocoon, did not cut or eat away the thread at the extremity, in order to free itself from its covering after the manner of the *Bombyx mori*. In fact, one end of the cocoon of the Eria, while the chrysalis is yet inside, will, on inspection, always be found to be open, and the silken thread nicely doubled over at that end; yet the unwinding is far from being of easy accomplishment, and although often attempted by myself, I never succeed in getting off more than a yard or so at a length without breaking. The like experience had many others, who consulted me upon the subject. Nevertheless, I entertained the opinion, which I communicated to those who sought for information, that the cocoons could be carded and spun, and thereby made available as a commercial product of some value; and which opinion, I am glad to find, is confirmed in the sixth paragraph of Sir W. Reid's despatch, where he states, that in France, as well as in Malta, the cocoons are so treated. He further remarks, that in France they have partially succeeded in unwinding the cocoons, and if it is really possible to do so readily, and in the entirety, there would no longer be a doubt of the true value of the Eria, and of its importance as a silk-producing insect. Under the conviction that, carded and spun, the cocoons would furnish a new raw material for thread and clothing, I sent to you, about the middle of last year, through A. F. Ridgway, Esq., a few thousand of the cocoons to be reported on; and this gentleman has lately informed me that you had placed them in the hands of competent persons for the purpose. Immediately I am made acquainted with the result, I shall be glad to give every publicity to it, for the information of any who may yet be rearing the insect, or inclined to do so, for the sake of profit; and I should, indeed, no less rejoice if thereby a way is opened up as an additional source of employment, and a means of livelihood to many of both sexes of our humbler classes, to whom the first would be an easy and agreeable task, and the second a positive boon in these impoverished days.

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* See present Vol. of *Journal*, page 168.

Before quitting this subject, I would simply remark, that the *Bombyx Cynthia* having, I believe, come from Assam, where I am led to understand the produce of the worm is used for the manufacture of some textile fabrics, is it not practicable to ascertain in what manner the cocoons are there turned to account.

I would now proceed to touch upon another matter made public in the same number of your *Journal* already referred to. I mean the value of certain samples of pineapple and plantain fibres, in your possession, from Ceylon,* and which is suggestive of a few remarks relative to the fibres of this country.

The fibre question, as it has been termed here, constituted, some time back, the absorbing question of the day among us. Now, with the apathy, indifference, or fickleness, which unfortunately characterises most popular movements in this colony, it would appear to be unthought of, or to have yielded to some other temporary mania. It is not my present intention to inquire into the causes of this. Rather is it my hope that the matter is still receiving some share of steady public attention amongst our agricultural population, and that some parties are dedicating their means and time to develop this most important branch of commercial economy, and which presents a ready and a certain source of wealth to such as choose to pursue it in a proper spirit of energy and enterprise. It is well known that fibre of numberless kinds and qualities can be produced from various plants capable of being grown in any quantity in our fertile soil. This fact is incontestible, and is proved by the varied collection kindly prepared and presented by Nathaniel Wilson, Esq., the Curator of the Botanical Gardens in St. Thomas-in-the-East, existing in the Museum of this Society, and similar specimens whereof were sent by him, through us, to the Paris Exhibition; and also by the experiments of sundry private individuals. Neither does it require much argument to demonstrate the value of our fibrous produce, in a commercial sense, since the samples which from time to time have been forwarded from this island have attracted the particular attention of competent mercantile and other judges in the British and European markets, and have been pronounced fit for divers uses, and consequently of correspondent pecuniary worth. The value set upon the Ceylon fibres may be considered as corroborative evidence of the foregoing fact. If Jamaica, then, can yield as good or better fibres as can Ceylon, and prepared, too, from similar plants as those referred to, such fibre ought, surely, if properly got up, to command as high rates as those quoted for the Cingalese productions, and should afford some inducement for public attention here to be earnestly directed to this important subject. With this latter view, I have made public in our local journals the extract from your *Journal* relating to the Ceylon fibres.

A great desideratum required in this island, in the preparation of fibre for market, is a simple, economical, and efficient machine. I know that two or three ingenious individuals of our community are separately engaged at work in order to supply this want; and I trust that, ere long, the labours of one or other of them may result in complete and deserved success, and that Jamaica may, in this respect, soon triumphantly bear away the palm for inventive skill. Such a consummation would greatly tend to give an impetus to the production of fibre, and render it, probably, one of the permanently available articles of export from, as well as an additional source of wealth to, the colony.

Apologising for the length of the present communication,

I remain, &c.,
J. A. GARCIA DEL RIO,
Secretary.

Kingston, March 22, 1858.

Home Correspondence.

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INDIAN SETTLEMENT.

Sir,—Mr. Hendriks' observations, in the last *Journal*, rather tend to the definition of his own views than the impugnment of mine. He admits the principle of the redemption of the land-tax or rent, under suitable circumstances, and I have advocated no more. My observations are chiefly directed to the attainment of a price for land in India, by the creation of freeholds, leaving the land rent to take the character simply of a land-tax, as in this country, or as corresponding assessments are carried out in the United States and elsewhere, leaving the holder with a full and free title, in no way dependent on the revenue system. It is difficult to see why India should be deprived of a freehold tenure.

I have not asserted that the normal rate of labour in India is a rupee per month, only that such a rate is to be found, and it is one which I consider inconsistent with the well-being of the population as consumers.

The stationary condition of the population, of prices, and of the rates of labour, during the last three centuries, assuredly is no more reason for refusing to believe in the capability of advance and improvement, than the assertions of the like facts with regard to Ireland. Whether faults may fairly be attributed to the administrators of India, the resources of the whole country are advancing to a degree far beyond anything realised in the historical period referred to, and evidences of enterprise are to be found everywhere throughout India. Although little remarked in this country, there are districts in India making a progress commensurate with that of Canada and the Western States of America, particularly in the table-lands and hill regions. The development of the resources of Assam, of late years, will bear a very fair comparison with many of our colonies and many parts of the States. Of course, old and populous parts of Bengal or Bahar are not to be subjected to such comparisons. It is dangerous to lay down, as a principle, that India is to be stationary, until we ascertain that the railways, steam-boats, roads, and postal system, and the promotion of agriculture, mining, and commerce, which have succeeded everywhere, all fail there.

With regard to the rise in prices and wages which must take place, it is difficult to affirm that India will be unable to compete with the United States in the growth of cotton, when the great obstacle to the production of cotton in India has yet to be removed by the provision of cheap and efficient means of conveyance. The occasional lowering of the price of food, in times of famine, may be looked for from improved means of conveyance, as Mr. Hendriks indicates, but a general lowering of the price of food is not to be looked for. Where food is now low, it is because there is no outlet for its sale, but every mile that it is moved to a market enhances its price, and cannot reduce it. Wherever a market has been opened for rice, for instance, within the last few years, the price has risen, and, indeed, in many districts of Bengal the price has advanced consequent upon the exports to China and Europe, and yet the whole of this export trade is but a small portion of the total produce of the country.

My paper was directed to the main subject of increasing the European element in India, and I am led, therefore, to perceive that Mr. Hendriks' objections go only to subsidiary and collateral points of my subject though integral portions of that on which Mr. Hendriks has bestowed great labour, and which he has subjected to a searching analysis.

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* See present Vol., page 167.

I am, &c.
HYDE CLARKE.

42, Basinghall-street, May 31, 1858.

Proceedings of Institutions.

Dover.—The Museum and Philosophical Institution held its annual general meeting on the 28th April (being its 22nd anniversary). The chair was taken by James Poulter, Esq., V.P., and the report was read by Mr. Phillips, honorary secretary. The reading-room is now supplied with six daily London newspapers, besides weekly papers and periodicals. About fifty volumes had been added to the library during the past year. The committee had made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the grant of £15, to be given in books, maps, &c., from the "Peel Memorial Fund," three other Institutions having exhibited stronger claims. The plan of hiring a monthly supply of books from London, for the use of members, had met with entire success. There had been twelve lectures, as under:—On "The Writings of Douglas Jerrold," Mr. Applebee; an Exhibition of Italian Photographs from Rome, and a reading on them, Mr. L. Weston; the "Antiquities of Dover," Mr. Edward Knocker; "Charlotte Bronte," Mrs. Balfour; "Sir Walter Raleigh," Dr. Daniel; "Coal," Mr. Mackie; "Sleep, as described by the Poets," Rev. Peter Spencer; a Musical Entertainment, Mr. Doome; "Social History," Mr. Roberts; "Marine Natural History," Mr. J. R. Mummery; "Dissolving Views," Mr. Crow; "Fire with Experiments," Mr. Mockett. The museum had been attended during the year by between 10,000 and 11,000 persons. The Gnu or Horned Horse, from Africa, had been presented by the curator, Dr. Astley. Two Javan musical instruments, a map of Java, some Madrepores, and model of a Chinese coffin, by Mr. Millett, and some African birds, by Dr. Morgan. Since the last annual meeting, 42 members have withdrawn, and 32 joined the Society; the number now on the books is 140. An address to H.R.H. the Prince Consort, on the marriage of H.R.H. Princess Royal, to H.R.H. the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, had been signed by several of the members of the Institution and forwarded to the Society of Arts. From the treasurer's account, it appeared, that the income of the Society for the year had been £138 10s. 4d.; and the expenditure £125 16s. 3d., leaving a balance in hand of £12 14s. 1d. The election for officers and committee for the ensuing year next took place, when the Mayor was chosen president; James Poulter and George Thompson, Esqrs., vice-presidents; Mr. Phillips and Mr. Bottle, secretaries; Dr. Astley, curator; Mr. Crow, librarian; Mr. Penny, treasurer; and Mr. Rees, guardian of the apparatus. The committee were ballotted for. The six retiring members were, Mr. J. Biggs, Mr. J. C. Ottaway, Mr. George Thompson, Mr. Barton, Mr. J. R. Mummery, and Mr. J. B. Hambrook. Mr. J. Biggs and Mr. Ottaway were reappointed, and in lieu of the remaining four, the following gentlemen were elected:—Dr. Morgan, Mr. W. H. Payn, Mr. W. Knocker, jun., and Mr. J. Stilwell.

Redhill.—The last Report of the Institution records its continued progress. The number of subscribers at the present time is 170; 90 having been admitted during the year; 60 have left; leaving a net increase of 30. The number at the close of last year was 140. Two musical entetainments and sixteen lectures have been given during the year, seven gratuitous, and eleven at an expense to the Institution of nearly £32. The committee take the opportunity of specially acknowledging the kindness of those gentlemen who have so largely contributed to the interests of the Institution by their gratuitous services and lectures. The gratuitous lectures were—1. "On the Contents of the Library," by R. C. Carrington, Esq.; 2. "The Form and Dimensions of the Earth," by R. C. Carrington, Esq.; 3. "The Mountains of Switzerland," by Dr. Headland; 4. "Travels in Russia," by W. Klein, Esq.; 5. "Clocks and Watches —their History and Inventors," by Mr. Fowler; 6. "The great Tobacco Question," by Mr. Reynolds; 7. A Concert given by the Hungarian Brothers, for which members are indebted to the liberality of N. Wilkinson, Esq. The paid lectures were—1. Musical Entertainment and Lecture, by G. Buckland, Esq.; 2. "On the Curiosities of Insects," by J. N. Selway, Esq.; 3. "On the Honey Bee," by J. N. Selway, Esq.; 4. "On the Microscope and its Revelations," by J. N. Selway, Esq.; 5. "On the Sayings and Doings of the Anglo-Saxons," by G. Dawson, Esq.; 6. "On Sir Walter Raleigh," by Dr. Daniel; 7. "On the Romance of the Bourbons," by Dr. Daniel; 8. "On David Copperfield," by G. Grossmith, Esq.; 9. "On Thomas Hood," by W. Rowton, Esq.; 10. "On the Philosophy of Heat and Cold," by E. Wheeler, Esq.; 11. "On the Remarkable Women of the Nineteenth Century," by Mrs. Balfour. The library now contains 597 volumes, of which 127 by gift and purchase have been added during the year. The following is the number of each class of books issued during the year; Educational, 118—Biographical, 59—Poetical, 64 —Historical, 44—Miscellaneous, 333—Novels, &c., 504 —making the total number, 1,122; those of a light class, 504, and those of an instructive character, 618. The committee acknowledge, with best thanks, numerous donations to the library. The elementary class for writing and arithmetic, has been much better attended, and the discussion class has been recommenced. The class for instrumental music excites much interest. A class has also recently been formed for vocal practice and instruction. The best thanks of the committee are due to the Right Honourable Lord Monson, for his kindness in throwing open his grounds and mansion to the members and their friends, on the occasion of the fete, which was most successful.

Sherwood (Battersea) Mutual Improvement Society.—The fifth annual report, recently published, states that the library, which at the commencement of the year contained 588 volumes, now numbers 810, being an addition of 222. The number of books lent out for home reading during the year was 1600. Three volumes of great interest have been presented to the library by the president, G. F. Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., also two volumes on the "History of British India," by the author, J. M. Ludlow, Esq. During the season seventeen lectures (eleven scientific, four literary, and two musical), of a first-class character, have been delivered. To those gentlemen who have favoured the Society with gratuitous lectures, the committee beg to express their best thanks, among whom may be mentioned the Rev. J. Barlow, for his instructive lecture "On a Few Facts and their Scientific Applications." Also to Mr. Williams, for his lecture "On Music." At the commencement of last winter it was proposed that classes for the study of various subjects should be established, but unfortunately the members did not second the committee in their undertaking. The local music class, however, still meets with the support of a large number of members, whose progress in music fully testifies to the ability of the instructor. In the early part of January last the committee held an Evening Festival. A tea was provided, of which one thousand persons partook, after which Mr. Williams, assisted by a large number of his pupils, entertained the company with a selection of vocal and instrumental music.

Woburn.—In presenting the eighth annual report of the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institution, the Committee have still to regret the great fluctuations in the number of members from one quarter to another.

The number of members for the first quarter of the past year was 97, for the second 66, for the third 50, whilst the number for the fourth quarter again rose to 90. The receipts from all sources during the year have amounted to £28 7s. 11d. The ordinary expenditure has been £26 14s. 4d., leaving a balance of £1 13s. 7d. But £7 15s. 9d. has been paid during the year for apparatus, purchased in compliance with a resolution passed in 1853. At a meeting of the Committee in November, 1853, which was attended by several of the vice-presidents, £35 out of the exhibition surplus was ordered to be reserved for the purchase of philosophical apparatus—but the total sum expended for this purpose has been £15 6s. 1d., of which the before-named sum of £7 15s. 9d. forms part. Only two lectures have been given during the year. The very small number of the members who attend lectures has made the Committee reluctant to ask gentlemen to come from a distance, and has also deterred members of the Institution from devoting time and incurring expense in preparing lectures. Several entertainments have been given by strangers during the year, to which members of the Institution have been admitted at reduced charges. A concert was given in aid of the funds of the Institution, by the members of the Harmonic Society in October last, the profits of which amounted to £1 7s. 8d., although all members were admitted free. A course of lectures on natural philosophy was commenced in January, 1857, and continued during the spring months. Classes for writing and arithmetic are being carried on under the superintendence of the librarian. 1,240 volumes of books have been taken out to read during the year, exclusive of the unbound periodicals. The Committee have attempted to carry out a suggestion made at the last annual meeting, viz., to supply the villages in the neighbourhood with books for circulation at a low rate of membership. Ridgmount has been selected for the first experiment; the subscription has been fixed at one shilling per quarter, and the number of books allowed at a time is in proportion to the number of members. The books are exchanged as often as required. It will be one of the duties of the new committee to decide whether any attempt shall be made to carry the experiment further.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. ......Royal Inst., 2. General Monthly Meeting.
Entomological, 8.
Tues.......Royal Inst., 3. Mr. J. P. Lacaita, "On the History of Italy during the Middle Ages."
Syro-Egyptian, 7½. Mr. J. Bonomi, "On the Description of the Sarcophagus of Oseirisi in the Museum of Hartwell."
Med. and Chirurg., 8½.
Zoological, 9.
Wed. ......Literary Fund, 3.
Royal Soc. Lit., 4½.
Geological, 8.
Archæological, 8½.
Thurs. ...Royal Society Club, 6.
Antiquaries, 8.
Royal, 8½.
Fri..........United Service Inst., 3. Rev. G. R. Gleig, "On the Duke of Wellington's Wars in India, and the Views which he entertained of what ought to be the Military and Civil System of English Administration in that Country."
Astronomical, 8.
Royal Inst., 8½. Prof. Faraday, "On Mr. Wheatstone's Electric Telegraph."
Sat..........Royal Inst., 3. Dr. Lankester, "On the Vegetable Kingdom in its relations to the life of man."

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

PRINTED SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Parl. No.

Delivered on 22nd, 27th, and 28th May, 1858.

192. Education (Consolidation of Minutes and Regulations)—Paper.
283. Cumbrae Lighthouse—Return.
284. Navy (Continuous Service Men)—Return.
289. Oxford University—Copies of Regulations.
68 (4). Trade and Navigation Accounts (30th April, 1858).
273. London Corporation Regulation Bill—Minutes of Proceedings of the Select Committee.
279. Coals, Coke, and Culm—Account.
285. Mr. W. P. Snow—Copies of Memorials, &c.
237. Silver, &c. (China)—Return.
275. Examinations (Army)—Copies of Report and Correspondence.
288. Endowed Schools (Ireland)—Return, &c.
293. Ordnance Survey (Scotland)—Return.
88. Bills—Public Health.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

[*From Gazette, May* 28, 1858.]

Dated 22nd March, 1858.

596. A. Lester, Coventry—Imp. in weaving ribbons, fringes, trimmings, and other narrow fabrics.

Dated 9th April, 1858.

768. J. B. Biebuyck and J. Van Landuyt, Brussels—An improved process for separating the vinous and amylaceous principles from vegetable substances.

Dated 14th April, 1858.

804. M. A. F. Mennons, 39, Rue de l'Echiquier, Paris—Imp. in obtaining motive power, and in apparatus connected therewith. (A com.)

Dated 20th April, 1858.

860. E. Derogy, 33, Quai de l'Horloge, Paris—Imp. in instruments and apparatus applicable to photographic purposes.

Dated 23rd April, 1858.

896. W. Ryder, Bolton le-Moors, Lancashire—Imp. in preparing moulds and moulding boxes for casting metal or other materials.

Dated 24th April, 1858.

904. A. S. Stocker, 18, Wimpole street, Cavendish-square—Imp. appertaining to articles to be affixed to boots and shoes, and to the feet of animals, and in the machinery and means employed for producing the same.

Dated 27th April, 1858.

938. D. E. Hughes, New York, U.S.—Imp. in the means of, and apparatus for, transmitting signals and electric currents.

Dated 3rd May, 1858.

987. W. Clark, 53, Chancery-lane—Imp. in separating and in otherwise treating matters in a state of fusion, and in apparatus for the same. (A com.)

Dated 4th May, 1888.

990. W. H. Morrison, Nottingham—Imp. in means or apparatus employed in the manufacture of bonnet and cap fronts, rouches, and such like articles of millinery.

Dated 5th May, 1858.

994. R. Sharp, Lowther-street, Liverpool—Imp. in pianofortes.
998. T. Preston, Nottingham—Imp. in the manufacture of cut pile fabrics, in warp machines.
1000. J. Lawson and T. Robinson, Leeds—Imp. in machinery for hackling and dressing flax, and other fibrous substances.

Dated 6th May, 1858.

1001. M. Davis, 5, Lyon's-inn—Imp. in carriage wheels, and in means of retarding their motion.
1006. J. Whitley, Leeds—Imp. in the manufacture of iron, which imp. are also applicable when obtaining other metals from their ores.
1008. E. J. Scott, Glasgow—Imp. in the manufacture of boots and shoes.
1010. T. W. Thacker, Derby—Imp. in the construction of the finger-ends of pianoforte, organ, and harmonium keys.
1012. J. Casey and J. Hughes, Spital-square—Imp. in looms for weaving velvet ribbons.
1014. W. Clark, 53, Chancery-lane—Imp. in "bitts" for horses' bridles. (A com.)
1016. H. Jackson, 2, Park-street, Leeds—Imp. in machinery for dressing and cleaning flax, hemp, and other fibrous substances requiring like treatment.

Dated 7th May, 1858.

1018. J. Bunnett and J. G. Bunnett, Deptford—Imp. in steam-engines.
1020. J. Castle, Grantham—Certain imp. in breaks used for retarding the motion of carriages on ordinary roads.
1024. J. J. Field, Paddington—Imp. in evaporating or in extracting moisture from liquids, and from substances in a liquid state, and in apparatus to be employed therein.
1026. W. E. Newton, 66, Chancery-lane—Imp. in the construction of fire-grates for furnaces, stoves, and other fire-places. (A com.)
1028. C. Botten, junr., Clerkenwell, and N. F. Taylor, Stratford—Imp. in means or apparatus employed in measuring and in regulating the flow of gas and other fluids.
1030. T. Brown, Ebbw Vale, and D. Brown, Cwmbran, Monmouthshire—New or improved machinery for filing or smoothing the ends of fish-plates, rails, wrought iron railway chairs, and other articles made by sawing bars transversely.
1032. W. Clark, 53, Chancery-lane—Imp. in apparatus for sharpening saws. (A com.)

Dated 8th May, 1858.

1033. J. T. Robson, 45, Hugh-street, West Pimlico—Imp. in sheet flue and tubular boilers. (A com.)

1034. A. V. Newton, 66, Chancery-lane—Imp. in machinery for manufacturing paper. (A com.)
1035. W. E. Newton, 66, Chancery-lane—Certain imp. in grinding circular saws. (A com.)
1037. G. Day, St. Pancras—An improved self-acting valve for regulating the flow of liquids.

Dated 10th May, 1858.

1039. C. F. Vasserot, 45, Essex-street, Strand—Imp. in the manufacture of umbrellas and parasols. (A com.)
1041. W. H. Ogden, Liverpool—Imp. in pumps.
1042. W. C. Forster, 6, Great Tower-street—An imp. in the manufacture of bricks and slabs for preventing damp in the walls of houses and other buildings.
1043. I. L. Bell, Washington Chemical Works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Imp. in the manufacture of iron.
1044. J. M. E. Masson, Rue des Fossés St. Thomas, at Evreux (Eure), France—Imp. in diving apparatus.
1045. R. Willan and D. Mills, Blackburn—Imp. in machinery or apparatus for drawing in, twisting, or looming textile materials.
1046. W. G. Taylor, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire—Imp. in covering the rollers employed in spinning cotton and other fibrous materials.
1047. J. B. Pim, Newington Butts, and C. Payne, Bermondsey-street, Southwark—Imp. in recovering useful matters from oil or floor cloth, tarpaulin, American leather cloth, and other like substances.

Dated 11th May, 1858.

1048. P. Apparuti, Paris, Rue Constantine, 24—A machine applicable for picking and choosing out corn.
1049. J. Luis, 1B, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square—A mechanical washing apparatus for iron ore and other matters. (A com.)
1050. G. H. Creswell, Devonport—Imp. in pads and apparatus for inking stamps.
1051. J. H. Johnson, 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields—Imp. in madder dyeing. (A com.)
1052. E. Fairburn, Kirklees Mills, Mirfield, Yorkshire—Imp. in machinery or apparatus employed in carding wool and other fibrous substances.
1053. J. Soutter, Hoxton—Imp. in washing machines.
1054. W. Pare, Seville Ironworks, Dublin—Imp. in metallic and other bedsteads, and other articles of furniture.
1055. A. Parkes, Birmingham—Imp. in the manufacture of tubes and cylinders.
1056. A. Parkes, Birmingham—Imp. in rollers or cylinders used for printing and embossing.
1057. W. Oliver, Cradley, Worcestershire—Imp. in combining ovens for the manufacture of coke with the furnaces of steam boilers.
1058. R. Halliwell, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire—Certain imp. in mules for spinning and doubling cotton and other fibrous materials.
1059. G. Lowry, Salford—Certain imp. in machinery for heckling flax and other fibrous materials.
1060. J. M. Gilbert, Manchester—Imp. in the construction of cylinders and maundrils used in printing calico and other surfaces.
1061. J. Dyson, E. W. Shirt, and H. Shirt, Sheffield—Imp. in the mode of rolling strips of steel for crinoline and other purposes.

Dated 12th May, 1858.

1063. L. Durand, Marseilles—An imp. tubular steam generator.
1064. M. Diosy, 123, Fenchurch-street—Imp. in machinery for preparing or manufacturing granulated potatoes for preservation. (A com.)
1065. J. A. Détroyat, 10, Rue de Choiseul, and F. Teubert, 18, Rue de Choiseul, Paris—Imp. in apparatus for cleansing hair combs, and other similar articles.
1066. J. A. Clarke, Liverpool—Imp. in composition for coating vessels' bottoms.
1067. W. Mark, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham—Imp. in roofing and other tiles.
1068. J. West, 234, Shales Moor, Sheffield—A mode of covering and securing watertaps and branches.
1069. A. H. Rogers, Fairfield, Manchester—Imp. in lubricators.
1070. J. Sharples, Crawshaw Booth, near Rawtenstall—Imp. in extracting moisture from and drying porous and fibrous substances.
1071. R. Knight, Foster-lane, Cheapside—Imp. in apparatus for refrigerating, also for bottling aerated liquids, and in the preparation or storing salts for the production of artificial mineral waters.
1072. J. G. Jackson, Belper, Derby—A method of carrying roads over (or through) land covered with water.
1073. J. Biggs, Norton Folgate—Imp. apparatus for compressing vegetable and other substances.
1074. A. L. Liétout, Paris—Improved portable medical and hygienic gymnastic apparatus.
1075. J. S. Bailey, and W. H. Bailey, Keighley, Yorkshire—Imp. in machinery for preparing and combing wool, cotton, and and other fibrous materials.
1076. J. Hamilton, Belfast—Imp. in the preparation and use of starch for manufacturing, bleaching, and finishing purposes.

Dated 13th May, 1858.

1077. W. Simons, Glasgow—Imp. in the construction of iron ships or vessels.
1078. R. Hislop, junr., Preston Pans, Haddington, N.B.—Imp. in machinery or apparatus for dressing or cleansing and separating grain and seeds.
1079. A. M. Dix, Hanley, Staffordshire—Certain imp. in the process of brewing or obtaining dedoctions, and in apparatus connected therewith, which apparatus is also applicable to condensing, refrigerating, or other such like purposes.
1080. F. A. Deliry, Soissons, France—An improved mechanical kneading trough.
1081. A. Wolff, Paris—Imp. in musical instruments.
1082. H. Hyde, Truro, Nova Scotia—An improved mode of, and improved apparatus for, manufacturing oils. (A com.)
1083. J. Gardner, Banbury—An imp. in chaff-cutting machines.

Dated 14th May, 1858.

1084. F. Warren, Birmingham—Imp. in the construction of stands for telescopes and other instruments.
1085. J. Colgate, 56, Exmouth street—A "pipe case handle" for walking sticks, canes, riding whips, and umbrellas.
1086. S. Carpenter, Flushing, U.S.—Imp. in escapements for watches and other time keepers.
1087. D. Dick, 55, George-street, Paisley—Improved cushions for trusses and other similar uses.
1088. W. E. Newton, 66, Chancery-lane—Imp. in the construction of lamps. (A com.)
1089. G. F. Chantrell, Liverpool—An improved waterproof lithic paint.
1091. L. Petre, Hatton-garden—Imp. in the application of glass to ornamental and useful purposes.

Dated 17th May, 1858.

1092. J. H. Johnson, 47, Lincoln's inn-fields—Imp. in the construction of artificial legs and feet. (A com.)
1094. J. Allen and W. Allen, Wallsend, Northumberland—Imp. in the treatment of iron and copper pyrites, and in apparatus for same.
1096. J. Wittenberg, Cambridge-villas, Notting-hill—Imp. in motive power engines actuated by air.
1098. W. Raymond, Dalston—Imp. in life rafts.
1100. S. Hiler, Havestraw, U.S.—An improved method of coating or amalgamating iron with silver, copper, brass, or other metals, or alloys of metals.
1102. S. Higgs, junr., Penzance—An imp. in separating or precipitating copper from water having it in solution.

Dated 18th May, 1858.

1104. W. J. Hixon, 8, Victoria-grove-terrace, Bayswater—Imp. in the construction of reaping and mowing machines, and in the form or shape of the knife or knives to be used in connection therewith.
1106. J. Mallison, jun., Bolton-le-Moors—Imp. in the process of and in the machinery or apparatus for dyeing yarns.
1108. E. C. Brochand, Gerrard-street—A travelling mill and improved millstones, part of the invention being applicable to other apparatus turned or worked by horses.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

May 28th.

2972. T. Kaye.
2985. D. Lane.
2989. J. Eccles.
2991. W. Bird, R. Ashton, and T. Bird.
3036. C. Nightingale.
3058. W. Denne.
3163. H. C. F. Wilson & T. Green.
3183. E. Gomez and W. Mills.
236. E. Reader and J. Dewick.
384. W. Chadwick.
444. J. N. Hearder.
587. W. E. Newton.
606. C. Clifford.
690. R. Peter.
749. E. Foster.
752. S. O. Mason.
753. E. Richmond.

June 1st.

2986. T. J. Thompson.
2998. L. F. E. Ciceri.
3003. C. Henwood.
3004. W. Parsons and J. Attree.
3021. J. Brinton and J. Crabtree.
383. W. C. Smith.
641. J. Horton.
679. F. A. Gatty.

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £50 HAS BEEN PAID.

May 26th.

1191. F. H. Maberly.
1203. J. Avery.
1230. G. Rogers.

May 27th.

1263. H. Cartwright.

May 28th.

1231. W. A. Henry.
1243. C. T. Dunlop.
1287. A. Morton and E. Hunt.

WEEKLY LIST OF DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

No. in the Register.	Date of Registration.	Title.	Proprietors' Name.	Address.
4093	June 2.	A Furnace for Smelting and Refining Iron.	J. Clayton	Wolverhampton.